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Peridermium cerebrum.

The original specimens from New York were on *Pinus rigida*. It has also been collected on this host in New Jersey by Ellis (N. A. F. No. 1022) and by the writer. It is reported in Farlow and Seymour's "Host Index" as occurring on *P. ponderosa*. In Mohr's "Plant Life of Alabama" it is reported on *P. taeda*, *P. echinata* and *P. Virginiana*. There are specimens of a *Peridermium* from Mississippi and Texas in the pathological collection of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, which also appear to belong to this species. Its distribution, according to the records and specimens at hand, is from New York to Texas.

Cronartium Quercuum.

This is given by Farlow and Seymour as occurring on the following oaks: *Quercus coccinea*, *Q. nigra*, *Q. tinctoria* - *Q. velutina*, and *Q. virens* - *Q. virginiana*. There are specimens in the pathological collections of the Department of Agriculture on *Q. velutina*, *Q. Virginiana*, *Q. coccinea* and *Q. macrocarpa* (Fun. Col. No. 198). We have found it about Washington on *Quercus velutina*, *Q. coccinea*, *Q. Marylandica*, *Q. Phellos* and *Q. Prinus*. We have collected it in New Jersey on all the species last mentioned, except *Q. Prinus*, and also on the following additional species not before reported: *Q. alba*, *Q. digitata*, *Q. nana* and *Q. minor*. Its distribution, so far as indicated by the specimens seen, is from Pennsylvania and New Jersey to Mississippi and Texas. There are also specimens from Minnesota. Of course, if the connection between these two forms is correct, their distribution should be practically identical.

NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF HELIOMYCES.

A. P. MORGAN.

HELIOMYCES LE'VILLE CHAMP. EXOT. AM. SC. NAT. 1844.

Pileus coriaceous - or *membranaceous* - *tremellose*, *plicate-sulcate* or *rugulose*. *Stipe central*, *tough*, *cylindric*, *fistulose*, *Lamellae similar in substance to the pileus*, *the edge acute*; *spores white*.

Small Agarics which are tremelloid when fresh and growing, and when dry have the appearance of Marasmii. Only about a dozen species have been described and these are very imperfectly known; the spores are recorded in but one or two species. The genus is certainly a very interesting one and worthy of the attention of students; but the species must be observed and described in their fresh and growing state, since they change their appear-

ance remarkably in drying. No doubt some tropical species of *Mycena* and *Marasmius* described from the dried specimens belong properly in *Heliomyces*.

A. *STIPE GLABROUS*.

a. *Pileus colored from the first*.

1. *HELIOMYCES BERTOROI* LE'VILLE CHAMP. EXOT. 1844.

Pileus discoid, umbilicate, naked, radiate-sulcate, ferruginous. Stipe slender, somewhat woody, naked, cylindric, ferruginous-purpurascens.

Growing upon the bark of trees in Porto Rico. The plant is 4 cm. in height.

2. *HELIOMYCES FOETENS* PATOUILLARD, JOURN. BOT. 1889.

Ill-smelling; fascicular. Pileus thin, membranaceous, glabrous, rufous, the center umbonate, the margin pellucid and torn. Stipe slender, rigid, glabrous, the apex thickened, slightly striate. Lamellae numerous, very thin, equal, adnexed; spores ovoid, hyaline, 6 x 4 mic.

Growing on rotten wood of *Prunus occidentalis* upon the island of Martinique. Pileus 1.5-3 cm. in diameter, the stipe 6-8 cm. long and 1-2 mm. thick.

b. *Pileus at first white*.

3. *HELIOMYCES PLUMIERII* LE'VILLE CHAMP. EXOT. 1844. "Fungus crenatus tenuissimus niveus." Plumier, *Traite des Fougères*, 1705.

Pileus expanded, thin, striate, white, the margin crenate-dentate. Stipe cylindric, bulbillose at the base. Lamellae thin, serrulate.

Growing in the West Indies. Pileus 4-5 cm. in diameter, the stipe 9-10 cm. long and 4-5 mm. thick. A doubtful species.

4. *HELIOMYCES DECOLORANS* B. & C. ANN. & MAG. N. H. 1859.

Pileus glabrous, rugose, sulcate, white. Stipe rigid, shining white. Lamellae broad, decurrent, white, the interstices wrinkled.

Growing on dead wood, Alabama. Pileus 2-3 cm. in diameter, the stipe 5 cm. in height. The whole plant is at first white, in drying it changes color to rufous or tanny-brown.

B. *STIPE PRUINOSE*.

5. *HELIOMYCES NIGRIPES* MORGAN. *Agaricus nigripes* Schweinitz, Syn. Car. 1822. *Marasmius nigripes* Fries, *Epicrisis*, 1838.

Tremelloid. Pileus very thin, pure white, pruinose, rugulose-

sulcate, convex then expanded. Stipe thickest at the apex, tapering downward, black, white-pruinose, the base insititious. Lamellae pure white, unequal, some of them forked, adnate, the interstices venulose; spores hyaline, stellate, 3-5-rayed, the expanse of the rays 8-9 mic.

Growing on old leaves, sticks, etc. Pileus 1-2 cm. in diameter, the stipe 2-3.5 cm. long and 1-2 mm. thick. In the dry state, the lamellae are changed to flesh-color or rufous and red-brown, the stipe loses its black color and pileus and stipe become uniformly alutaceous. The pruinosity on the stipe and pileus consists of imperfect flocci and minute glittering cells.

6. *HELIOMYCES VIALIS* MORGAN. *Marasmius vialis* Peck. 51 N. Y. Rep. 1897.

Pileus membranaceous, convex, pruinous, white. Stipe short, tough, solid, at first white, then brown or blackish, but covered with a white pruinosity, commonly swollen at the base into a small downy bulb. Lamellae arcuate, distant, decurrent, white.

Growing on damp ground by the roadside. Pileus 4-10 mm. in diameter, the stipe 1-2 cm. long and about 1 mm. thick. This fungus has almost the same style of coloration as *Marasmius nigripes*.

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SECOND SUPPLEMENT TO NEW GENERA OF FUNGI
 PUBLISHED SINCE 1900 WITH CITATION
 AND ORIGINAL DESCRIPTION.

COMPILED BY P. L. RICKER.

(Concluded from Page 75.)

V. LABOULBENIINEAE.

[*Laboulbeniinae*.]

DISTICHOMYCES Thaxter n. g. *Laboulbeniaceae*. *Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences*, 41:308. 1905.

"Receptacle consisting of a basal and subbasal cell surmounted by two parallel series of cells of indefinite number, any of which may bear either a sterile appendage or an antheridium externally, one of the series ending in a perithecium, the other terminated by the primary appendage. Appendages of the same type as those of *Rickia* and *Peyritsiella*. Antheridia at maturity terminal on a unicellular branch, becoming quite free in a complete group."

VI. AECIDIOMYCETAE.

[*Aecidiomycetae*.]

BAEODROMUS Arthur n. g. *Uredinaceae*. *Annales Mycologiques*, 3:19. 1905.